

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-12, 14-23, 26-30 and 40-42 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, claims 1, 9, 12, 22 and 27 are amended. Support for the amendments can be found, for example, on pages 44, 52 and 53 of the application. No new matter is added.

Applicant appreciates the courtesies shown to Applicant's representative by Examiners Riddle and Glick in the November 3 personal interview. Applicant's separate record of the substance of the interview is incorporated into the following remarks.

The Office Action rejects claims 1, 9, 11, 12, 22, 26, 27, 30 and 40-42 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Ozawa et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,739,898). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Claim 1 recites "a substantial wavelength of an exposure light in a space between a projection optical system ... and said photosensitive object is different in at least one exposure in said plurality of times of exposure from another exposure in said plurality of times of exposure, and a wavelength of said exposure light that enters said space for said at least one exposure is the same as a wavelength of said exposure light that enters said space for said another exposure." In rejecting claim 1, the Office Action alleges that Ozawa discloses "a substantial wavelength of an exposure light in a space between a projection optical system ... and said photosensitive object is different in at least one exposure in said plurality of times of exposure from another exposure," citing Ozawa's Fig. 37, col. 38, lines 35-65, and col. 39, line 55-col. 40, line 10. However, as agreed during the personal interview, Ozawa fails to disclose, and would not have rendered obvious, all of the above quoted features of claim 1 because Ozawa's light source 3011 emits two or more beams with different wavelengths. See Ozawa at col. 39, lines 58 and 59. Thus, Ozawa does not disclose, and would not have rendered obvious, the above quoted features of claim 1 because Ozawa can only cause a substantial wavelength of an exposure light in a space between a

projection optical system and a photosensitive object to be different by changing the wavelength of the original exposure light. That is, the wavelength of the light entering the claimed space is not the same in Ozawa in order to perform exposure at different substantial wavelengths.

Claim 12 recites "a wavelength of said exposure light that enters said space under said first exposure condition is the same as a wavelength of said exposure light that enters said space under said second exposure condition." Claim 27 recites "a wavelength of said exposure light that enters said space is a same wavelength for said at least one exposure and for said another exposure . . ." Thus, claims 12 and 27 are patentable at least for the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Claims 9, 11, 22, 26, 30 and 40-42 are patentable by reason of their dependency from one of independent claims 1, 12 and 27, as well as for the additional features they recite. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

The Office Action rejects claims 3, 6-8, 14 and 19-21 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ozawa in view of Fujishima et al. (JP-A-2000-058436). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

The rejection of these claims is premised upon Ozawa disclosing, or having rendered obvious, all of the features of independent claims 1 and 12. As discussed above, Ozawa fails to do so. Further, Fujishima fails to overcome the deficiencies of Ozawa because there is no teaching or suggestion that it would be beneficial, or even desirable, to modify Ozawa to meet all of the features of claims 1 and 12. That is, there is no evidence in the record that would have motivated one of ordinary skill to selectively apply Fujishima's liquid to Ozawa's device such that a substantial wavelength of an exposure light in a space between Ozawa's projection optical system and photosensitive object would have been different in at least one exposure in a plurality of times of exposure from another exposure in the plurality of times of exposure,

and a wavelength of the exposure light that would have entered the space for the at least one exposure would have been the same as a wavelength of the exposure light that would have entered the space for the other exposure. Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

The Office Action rejects claims 4, 5 and 15-18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ozawa in view of Fujishima and Kudo (JP-A-10-340846). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

The rejection of these claims is premised upon Ozawa disclosing, or having rendered obvious, all of the features of claims 1 and 12. As discussed above, Ozawa fails to do so. Neither Fujishima nor Kudo, alone or in combination, overcome the deficiencies of Ozawa. Thus, claims 4, 5 and 15-18 are patentable by reason of their dependency from independent claims 1 and 12, as well as for the additional features they recite. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection

The Office Action rejects claims 10 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ozawa. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

The rejection of these claims is premised upon Ozawa disclosing, or having rendered obvious, all of the features of claims 1 and 12. As discussed above, Ozawa fails to do so. Thus, claims 10 and 23 are patentable by reason of their dependency from independent claims 1 and 12, as well as for the additional features they recite. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

The Office Action rejects claim 28 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ozawa in view of Kudo and Fujishima. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

The rejection of claim 28 is premised upon Ozawa disclosing, or having rendered obvious, all the features of claim 27. As discussed above, Ozawa fails to do so. Further, Kudo and Fujishima fail to overcome the deficiencies of Ozawa. Thus, claim 28 is patentable

by reason of its dependency from independent claim 27, as well as for the additional features it recites. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

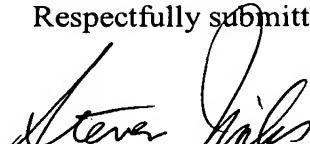
The Office Action rejects claim 29 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ozawa in view of Kudo. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

The rejection of claim 29 is premised upon Ozawa disclosing, or having rendered obvious, all of the features of independent claim 27. As discussed above, Ozawa fails to do so. Further, Kudo fails to overcome the deficiencies of Ozawa. Thus, claim 29 is patentable by reason of its dependency from independent claim 27, as well as for the additional features it recites. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attachment:
Request for Continued Examination

Date: November 16, 2010

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